

NO CHOICE AT THE END OF THIRTEENTH BALLOT

THE NIGHT WAS EXCITING
BUT AS THE DAY RESULTLESS
CLARK HAS A LONG LEAD

When on the Tenth Roll Call the Great New York Delegation Swung From Harmon to the Speaker, Giving Him a Lead of 200, His Friends Thought They Saw the Beginning of the End of the Struggle for the Nomination

BRYAN THOUGHT TO BE PLANNING
ANOTHER CROSS OF GOLD EPISODE

All the Delegates Supporting Smaller Candidates Sitting Fairly Tight Making Few Changes; Wilson Made Steady Gains, But Small Ones Throughout the Afternoon and Night; Supporters of Clark Profess to Be Expecting His Early Triumph

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

BALTIMORE, June 27.—At an early hour this morning the democratic national convention adjourned until one o'clock this afternoon, thirteen ballots having resulted in no choice.

The night session was opened with the roll call for the fourth ballot which as well as all the succeeding ones until the tenth resulted in no substantial changes. The shifting of delegates among the leaders was confined within a range of two or three votes.

THE SWITCH

The long predicted "switch" in the New York delegation came in the tenth ballot when Leader Murphy announced eighty-one for Clark. Under the unit rule it counted as ninety. Murphy got no further when a great demonstration broke out among the spectators, delegates and friends. While it was in progress there were several fist fights on the floor. Those who claimed to have the confidence of the New York delegation predicted that it would be a switch away from Clark on subsequent ballots.

Murphy later announced that the New York delegation showed 81 for Clark, 8 for Wilson and 1 for Underwood but under the unit rule it gave all ninety to Clark.

There was a howling crowd in the galleries which joined in loud and disorderly demonstrations now in favor of Clark and now of Wilson. There were frequent collisions and fist fights among the supporters of the leaders.

BRYAN'S PLANS

It is Suspected He Is Scheming for a Speech Today.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—When William J. Bryan took his place with the Nebraska delegation the delegates crowded around him demanding counsel, but he ignored them. He gazed at the uproar and disorder about him and talked with Samuel Undermyer of New York, counsel for the money trust investigating committee who hurried to him. Later Bryan moved to a seat in the Oregon delegation and this led to the belief that when that state was called he would endeavor to secure recognition to make a speech.

A big crowd of delegates crowded about him cheering wildly. A Wilson demonstration was then under way and for twenty-five minutes Chairman James sought in vain to restore order. Bryan returned to his place in the Nebraska delegation just as the uproar began to subside.

ARIZONA WAS DIVIDED

BALTIMORE, June 28.—At the end of the tenth ballot once more "no nomination" was announced but Chairman James took occasion to remark that Clark had received "more" than a majority. This brought a storm of protests from the Wilson men and the eleventh roll call was begun in disorder.

A poll of the Arizona delegation was demanded when the chairman tried to cast the six votes for Clark. The roll call showed Clark five, Wilson one. Under the Bryan resolution which suspended the unit rule in the primary states, Wilson was accorded a single vote.

AS THE NIGHT PASSED.

Crowded Galleries Expected to See the End.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—A general understanding that the nomination of a democratic candidate for the presidency would be made before the adjournment of tonight's session filled the galleries. The heat was intense and the delegates in addition to discarding their coats, stripped off their wilted collars. Chairman James dropped the gavel at 9:42. Rev. George F. Dudley of Washington, offered a prayer and concluded amid applause. Chairman James at 9:48 directed the calling of the roll of the sixth ballot.

Malieu, an Oklahoma alternate, tried

to move to suspend the two thirds rule and nominate by a majority vote. A chorus of disapproval greeted the motion and James quickly sustained a point of order against it. The roll call proceeded.

In Michigan Kern and Wilson each lost one to Underwood. Harmon lost one in Ohio. It went to Bryan who was thus restored to the roll. In Tennessee Wilson gained four and Clark two, all from the Harmon column. At the end of the roll call, Nebraska corrected her vote, giving Wilson four and Clark twelve, again a gain for Wilson. The total of the ballots showed little change from the preceding vote. The result was Clark 445, Wilson 354, Underwood 121, Harmon 135, Marshall 31, Kern and Bryan one each.

Compared with the fifth ballot this showed gains of two votes for Clark and three for Wilson. Underwood's vote was the highest so far polled for him. He gained one and a half over the last ballot. Harmon's vote was the lowest he had received and six and a half less than on the fifth ballot. Marshall's thirty-one remained constant.

Immediately the seventh ballot was ordered. Connecticut showed losses of one each for Clark and Wilson and a gain of two for Underwood. While the roll call was proceeding a circular denouncing Wilson was distributed among the delegates. A Wilson man from New Jersey, objected and the distribution was ordered stopped.

It took a squad of police to stop it and for a few minutes trouble seemed imminent. In Michigan, Harmon lost one to Wilson and New York's ninety again went to Harmon. In Ohio, Wilson gained one Clark, two Harmon lost three.

While the seventh ballot was in progress, Murphy of New York, Tanager of Indiana and Sullivan of Illinois were in earnest conference endeavoring to agree upon some plan of action. It is said that an effort is being made to swing Illinois to Wilson.

The ever changing vote of Tennessee swung in Clark's favor in the seventh ballot, the speaker gaining 3½, while Wilson lost 2½.

The wobbling Tennessee delegation shifted again and Clark gained three and a half, Wilson two and a half. Underwood a half and Harmon lost one and a half. The result of the seventh was, Clark 449½, Wilson 352½, Underwood 123½, Marshall 31 and Kern and Bryan, one each.

The changes were immaterial. The roll call was begun for the eighth ballot. The first change in the eighth came in the vote of Michigan. Harmon lost one of his three votes, going to Underwood. Clark gained one from Wilson in Nebraska, the first change between the leading candidates, and in North Carolina gained one from the Underwood vote. In Ohio, Wilson lost one and placed Chairman James on the roll. Tennessee made another change of its vote. Clark lost two, Underwood lost a half, Harmon gained a half and Gaynor secured one, the first cast for him. The result of the eighth was: Clark 448½, Wilson 351½, Underwood 123, Harmon 130, Marshall 31, Bryan, Kern James and Gaynor one each.

The start on the ninth roll call began at 11:25. There was no change in line up until Michigan gave Harmon a gain of two Clark and Underwood each losing one. New York's ninety stayed with Harmon and it was again certain there would be no nomination.

The announcement of eighty-one votes for Clark from New York in the tenth ballot started a demonstration among Clark delegates. They did not wait for Murphy to announce the completion of the New York vote that state having ninety in all.

THE MORNING AFTER

The First Ballot Taken in the Early Sunlight

BALTIMORE, June 28.—After a tumultuous night of wild clamor for candidates, no one was nominated on the first ballot at 6:43 o'clock this morning. The convention was called at 8:13 last night. The roll call of states for nominees for president be-

gan at 10:52 p. m., shortly after a motion had passed to continue the session until after the first ballot.

A wild demonstration for Clark was followed by a greater one for Wilson. Minor demonstrations followed the nominations of Harmon, Baldwin, Marshall and Underwood. The balloting started at 6:43 a. m. This first ballot which resulted in no nomination, was as follows:

Bryan, 1; Sulzer, 2; Clark, 449½; Wilson, 354; Underwood, 117½; Harmon, 148; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 22; necessary to a choice, 725. No candidate having received the necessary two-thirds, a recess followed.

Today's speculation as to the possible presidential nominee is hinged on which way the ninety votes from New York will go. That delegation in a caucus last night decided to give the votes to Governor Harmon on the first ballot. Other caucuses will be held in the delegation as the balloting progresses.

In addition to the renewed talk of the possibility of Bryan's nomination today there was some talk of "dark horses." The indications pointed to little chance for a stampede. It was known that any attempt to nominate Bryan would meet with stubborn resistance from some of the southern states which were instructed for Underwood and held subject to his release.

The all-night session of the convention was picturesque in many ways. In all there were about eight hours of oratory and the demonstrations of the Clark and Wilson forces were the principal contestants in the struggle to see which could keep up cheering the longest. The Clark demonstration was the first big one of the evening. It lasted one hour and five minutes.

Bryan had no word to say today on the first presidential ballot of the democratic national convention. After the adjournment of the all-night session the Nebraska hurried to his hotel, where he retired for needed rest. He indicated that the delegates had already spoken their mind against Underwood and Harmon, but was non-committal as to whether his choice is Clark or Wilson, although he added that he had voted for Clark.

BY BALLOTS

First

Clark	449½
Wilson	354
Underwood	117½
Harmon	148
Marshall	31
Baldwin	22
Not voting	2
Sulzer	2
Bryan	1

Second

Clark	446½
Wilson	352½
Underwood	119½
Harmon	146½
Marshall	31
Baldwin	21
Sulzer	2
Bryan	2
Not voting	1

Third

Clark	441
Wilson	345
Harmon	146½
Underwood	114½
Marshall	31
Baldwin	14
Sulzer	2
Bryan	2
Not voting	1

Fourth

Clark	443
Wilson	349½
Harmon	142½
Underwood	112
Marshall	31
Baldwin	14
Sulzer	2
Bryan	2
Kern	2

Fifth

Clark	443
Wilson	351
Harmon	141½
Underwood	119½
Marshall	31
Baldwin	1
Kern	1

Sixth

Clark	445
Wilson	354
Harmon	135
Underwood	121
Marshall	31
Bryan	1
Kern	1

Seventh

Clark	449½
Wilson	352½
Harmon	129½
Underwood	121½
Marshall	31
Bryan	1
Kern	1

Eighth

Clark	448½
Wilson	351½
Harmon	127
Underwood	120
Marshall	31
Bryan	1
Kern	1

Ninth

Clark	452
Wilson	352
Harmon	127½
Underwood	122½
Marshall	31
Bryan	1
Kern	1
Gaynor	1
Bryan	1

Tenth

Clark	556
Wilson	359½
Underwood	117½
Harmon	117½
Marshall	31
Kern	1
Bryan	1

Eleventh.

Clark	554
Wilson	354½

Twelfth.

Clark	547½
Wilson	354

Thirteenth.

Figures not received.

DECLARATION
PARTY'S FAITH

Synopsis of the Platform Covering All Subjects Which Have Been Under Discussion Within Recent Years

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Eristling with democratic progressivism, the platform on which the democratic party will stand, was completed here late today by the committee on resolutions and awaits only the approval of the democratic presidential nominee to be presented to the convention. The document is the result of forty-eight hours' work by the committee.

It is almost entirely new, although the recommendations of New York were followed in many particulars. From first to last the resolutions committee's deliberations were characterized by the utmost harmony.

The unanimous demand was for progressive policies all along the line and the only difference arose over the best method of expressing this tendency. As a result the platform is of generally advanced views, although many of them are less radical than the party declarations of other years.

COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENT

The document covers every subject of importance which has been a subject of party discussion in four years. None of them is elaborately presented but the large number of subjects renders the document vigorous.

One member said it was "as long as a cloth line" another that it "extends from Maine to California." Members of the committee express general satisfaction with the planks and Bryan, who took an active part in framing them, predicted that they would arouse the disapproval of less than a dozen members of the convention. Under the new rule the platform will not be presented to the convention until after the nomination of the candidates.

HAS SOME WORDS

The platform contains upward of 5000 words, the leading planks being devoted to the subject of tariff reform, the high cost of living, and anti-trust laws. While the text of the platform will not be made public until submitted to the convention, the nature of the party's declaration became known.

The planks of the democratic platform are summarized as follows: It reaffirms the party's devotion to the principles of democratic government as formulated by Jefferson. It declares for a tariff for revenue only, denounces the high republican tariff as the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth. It favors an immediate downward revision of the present duties, especially on the necessities of life, and also favors a gradual reduction so as not to interfere with or destroy legitimate industries.

TAFT AND THE TARIFF

It denounces Taft for vetoing the tariff bills of the last congress. It condemns the republican party "for its failure to redeem the promises of 1908 for downward revision." It takes issue with the republican platform as to the high cost of living contending that it is largely due to the high tariff.

It favors the strenuous enforcement of the criminal anti-trust law. It demands the additional legislation that may be necessary to crush private monopoly. It favors the prohibition of holding companies with interlocking directors, stock watering, etc. It condemns the republican administration for "compromising with the Standard Oil company trust." It denounces as a "usurpation" the efforts of republicans to deprive states of their rights and to enlarge the powers of the federal government.

NO "TWILIGHT ZONE."

"There is" says the platform "no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both." It urges the people to support the proposed constitutional amendments pending in the various state legislatures, providing for an income tax and the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

As justification of the demands of the party for the publicity of campaign expenses it points to the expenditures of money in behalf of the president in predecessor in the recent presidential contest. It declares for presidential primaries. It directs the national committee to provide for the selection at primaries of members of the national committee.

It pledges the party to the enactment of a law for the prohibition campaign contributions by corporations and unreasonable contributions by individuals.

It favors a single presidential term and makes the president ineligible for reelection. It facilitates the democratic congress on its record, enumerating its important achievements and pledges an adequate navy. It denounces the republican administration, charges extravagance and demands a return to simplicity and economy befitting a democratic government.

RAILROAD REGULATION.

It favors the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads express

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CHANDLER THE HOST
AT COUNTRY AFFAIR

Joint Meeting and Dinner of Commercial Bodies Tonight.

The associated boards of trade and chambers of commerce in this county will hold a joint meeting this evening in Chandler, when they will be guests of the Chandler contingent who will go over in automobiles as perhaps the others may also. A nice program of speechmaking has been prepared to follow the dinner and there will probably be other speeches made responsive to the suggestions of the occasion. The program provided is as follows:

Welcome—By G. T. Peabody of Chandler.

Response—By Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt.

Associated Boards of Trade of Maricopa County—By Grant Jones of Tempe.

Maricopa County, yesterday, today and tomorrow—To be responded to by a Phoenix delegate.

Biggest need of Maricopa Co. what it is and how it can be obtained—By W. S. Dorman of Mesa City.

Biggest thing in Maricopa County—By W. H. Slaughter of Glendale.

MESA'S INVITATION
TO HER CELEBRATION

Letter of Commercial Club to Phoenix Board of Trade.

Following is the invitation of the Mesa commercial club to the Phoenix board of trade, to join the Mesa people in their celebration of the glorious fourth.

Mesa, Ariz., June 24, 1912.

Phoenix board of trade,

Phoenix, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

The citizens of Mesa have planned to have a grand fourth of July celebration here in Mesa. A special program has been arranged for that day consisting of horse races, all manner of sports, speeches and refreshments. The Arizona Eastern is going to put on special trains to bring people from over the valley to Mesa on that day. A good time for all is guaranteed. May we count on your cooperation to make this day a success and may we count on your body to give this event the publicity that it requires?

Very truly yours,

MESA COMMERCIAL CLUB.

By BENJ. ESTABROOK.

Phoenix will hope for Mesa a big big boom. Fourth of July celebration and no doubt there will be many Phoenix people in attendance. Phoenix however has been planning a big show itself for the same day and it will hardly be possible for all Phoenix to be in both places. Secretary Welch replied to the letter indicating the best wishes of the board for a successful event.

ROOSEVELT PARTY

Early Call For Convention is Promised.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

OYSTON BAY, June 28.—A call for a national convention of the new progressive party will be issued in three days. "I don't know what will be done or when the convention will be held," said Roosevelt.

AN ARGUMENT
TO THE DEATH

Pioneers of Gila County Have a Fatal Quarrel Over the Merits and Demerits of Taft and Roosevelt

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

GLOBE, June 28.—Two lifetime friends, old pioneers of this district, arguing about Taft and Roosevelt and their respective merits and demerits became so enraged tonight that one of them, Tom Hamilton, seized a twelve-pound sledge hammer and battered out the brains of his companion, Teddy Fullwood, and fled to the hills.

The tragedy occurred about eight miles from Globe on a group of mining claims owned by the two men. A small boy arrived in the city after a hard ride and told the officers Tom Hamilton had appeared at their camp nearby, wild and incoherent, and shrieked that he had just killed Fullwood, after which he fled disappearing in the darkness.

A party including a physician, hurried to the scene of the crime and found Fullwood's head and shoulders sprawled across a table, while his brains were smeared all over a copy of a daily newspaper with the flaring headline "Taft nominated on the first ballot."

Fullwood lived long enough to make a statement saying that the row started over the nomination of Taft. Fullwood was a democrat and Hamilton a republican. Officers tonight are scouring the hills for Hamilton and feel certain of catching him before morning.

COMPLICATED
IS MACHINERY
OF ELECTION

The Many Things the New Law Requires the Unfortunate Voter to Be and Do to Register His Will at Polls

ONLY THE EDUCATED
CAN PULL THROUGH

The Process Itself Seems to Obviate the Necessity of Rigorously Applying the Constitution Reading Test for Qualification

There are some 30,000 citizens of the state of Arizona who will desire to cast their ballots at the election this fall and it is more than probable that, in view of the fearful and wonderful laws enacted by the legislature at its special session, only a small percentage of them has more than the haziest sort of idea as to what they will have to do to be invested with that right. Also, there will be a fair percentage of these 30,000 who will desire to cast their ballots at the primary election and presumably they will also be somewhat interested in the formalities to be complied with in order to entitle them to vote then. For the information of the public generally, therefore, both the registration and primary laws have been investigated and quite an interesting series of facts tabulated. Here are some of these facts contained in the registration law:

To be an elector of or in this sovereign state of Arizona, then, you must be a male citizen of the United States or, if a male citizen of Mexico, you must have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of Queretaro and the Gadsden treaty. Next you must be at least 21 years of age, have resided in the state a year next preceding the election, and in the county and precinct 30 days.

Also, unless prevented by physical disability you must be able to read the constitution of the United States in English and to write your name. If you can qualify as to all these things you are regarded as a full fledged elector.

But this doesn't entitle you to vote. Not by any means. Here are some of the other things you must do and which various other persons must do for you.

Between May 1 and October 15 and biennially thereafter the county recorders must register the electors in books and on blanks prepared for the purpose and must transmit the same to the secretary of state. The names of all persons registered shall each week be sent in at the end of that particular week.

In most places registration is a comparatively simple matter, but it is anything but simple here. The registration books contain blank space for the following statements: The number of the elector, his age, residence, name in full, when he last voted, his occupation, nationality, declaration of naturalization, if not a native born, whether he reads English, his signature, the signature of the recorder, and any remarks that the recorder may care to make. It may be mentioned here that provision is made to swear the elector to facts set forth in the registration book. Also, where the elector is not registered by the recorder personally, he takes a different form of oath and he must sign his name three times.

The registering officer certifies that the elector is able to read the constitution in English, that he is so many feet and inches tall, that he weighs so many pounds, and is of such and such nationality. Also, any other distinguishing features that he may attract the officer's attention are aptly appended.

Then there are other oaths and other requirements for special cases all of which will be fully learned by any unfortunate individual that these special cases may chance to fit.

If you want to register without charge to the county you can do so by appearing before the county recorder in person and have the job done there. However, the recorder is not allowed to register any person for a period beginning 10 days before an ending six days after the regular primary.

The formalities regarding registration that have already been mentioned are to be complied with by the county recorder. Also, if you happen to live in a town and city don't be surprised if the recorder wants to know just where you live even to the number of your room for that is the duty of the officer; and you can't vote if this information is not forthcoming.

Aside from the minutiae already recited much of the information regarding registration is given in the following section of the registration law:

"Every elector may be registered by personally appearing at the recorder's office and complying with the provisions of this act, but if said elector is unable for any reason conveniently to register as aforesaid, he may register, without charge, before a notary public or a justice of the peace or deputy recorder in the county in which he resides by using one of the blanks designated as blank A, signing it three times and meeting a similar test given him by

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MUST BE TEST
OF VALIDITY
OF ELECTION

There Is a Question Which Otherwise Would Arise Inevitably and It Generally Accepted It Should Be Settled at Start

IN CIRCUMSTANCE
JOHNSON WOULD ACT

He Would Insist Upon the Moral and Financial Support of All Officeholders in the State; Would Be Compelled to Act

Although State Treasurer David Johnson has not reconsidered his determination expressed to The Republican a few days ago not to "be the goat" in the much mooted election contest matter, he says there is one condition on which he might be willing to take the initial move to have the law tested.

"I wouldn't mind taking this step if all the democratic county and state office holders would give me both their moral and financial support," Mr. Johnson said. "It will probably cost \$400 to \$500 to get this matter tested and if everybody interested would join it wouldn't cost more than \$5 a piece. If they want to do that I don't know that I would object to having my name on the petition to the court; but not otherwise."

"There is one thing certain about this matter," said Senator Henry Davis. "The law is going to be tested and it ought to be tested before rather than after the election. We ought to know in advance what is to be done. If we are to wait until after an election has been held, endless complications might ensue. For instance, here is the case of the state treasurer. He has charge of about \$1,000,000 of the people's money and I apprehend that, with the question of the legality of an election a disputed matter, he is not going to imperil his sureties by turning over this money to somebody else when he wouldn't know if he had any right to do it or not."

And that is a view that a good many people have overlooked. For, suppose an election is held without a test of the law having been first made. It is morally certain some of the men now holding office would refuse to vacate in favor of their successors and then there would be a most beautiful chance for some long drawn out litigation.

"I guess it would be up to me to stand pat," Treasurer Johnson said. "Do you suppose I would turn over \$1,000,000 of the people's money without knowing whether I was acting legally? And where are you going to get a fellow to run for this office when he wouldn't know if he would get it after he had made the race, and when he could have no more than a single term?"

All of which indicates that the democratic brethren have made a most beautiful mess of the whole business. Some of them are insisting there is a general demand for an election and that the faith of the party is pledged to it. Even the governor demanded it—no once but three times. And when Harry Saxon introduced the election bill—the bill that finally passed both houses and was signed by the governor, he said he did it in response to a demand by the democratic voters.

Also, it has been said over and over again by the best informed democrats in Arizona that the democrats were morally bound to provide for an election. And now that they have provided for it a good many of them are running around in circles trying to find a loophole of escape. It is one of the funniest political situations that ever developed in any state.

There is also a fact that a good many people overlook. If there had been an understanding in the beginning that the candidates were to be elected for a three years' term, some of the gentlemen now occupying comfortable state offices would not have received the nominations. At least they would not have received the said nominations if the leading politicians could have prevented it. And the chances are they could.

In all this turmoil it is evident there is just one thing that would thoroughly clear the political atmosphere in such a way that there would be no flare-back. If the matter were brought before the supreme court, and if the court should hold the election law valid, then there would be a general election this fall. This election would include members of the state legislature, and the second state legislature of Arizona would meet in January next. That would be some trouble to the men who want to continue the occupancy of their present official positions, but it would do away with all the other trouble.

But suppose the court holds the other way? Then there would be no election of state and county officers, and everybody but the legislature would hold over. With the present legislature dead the first session of the next legislature could not be held until 1915. And as the first state legislature provided appropriations only until July 1, 1913, it will be seen the state would be in a

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